

Siege of Lexington

Dr. W. B. Palmer, editor of the Christian Advocate, requests the publication of the following interesting account of the battle of Lexington:

Wednesday, the twentieth of next September, will be the semi-centennial of the close of the siege of Lexington, when Mulligan and his army surrendered to General Sterling Price. The siege lasted nearly a week, but the fighting was done on the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth of September, 1861.

It was the desire and expectation of many that this thrilling event should be celebrated in the coming September, but the preliminary preparation for the same has been so long delayed that it is now thought best to wait until September, 1912, and celebrate the siege and surrender on a large scale, by inviting all the candidates for the Presidency to speak on the occasion, lasting, possibly through two days. The farmers of Jackson, Clay, Lafayette, Ray, Carroll and Saline counties would doubtless furnish a monumental old-fashioned barbecue that would feed tens of thousands of people. These six counties are about the richest in the world in their agricultural possibilities, and can all be seen from the acropolis on which, and around which the battle was fought.

In most battles there are very many more wounded than killed. In this battle General Sterling Price had about three men wounded to everyone killed. The Federals had three hundred killed and wounded, and there were more killed than wounded. This was from the fact that the Union forces fought behind breastworks with only their heads exposed. It required fine marksmanship on the parts of Price's men to hit the heads of Mulligan's men, but when they did hit them they generally fell dead. During our early boyhood we were under the impression that every man fell instantly dead whenever his brain was touched by a bullet! Lieutenant McNeil was shot through the center of his forehead and his brains were splattered through his hair, and it seemed to us like a miracle when we saw that he did not die instantly. This was the first battle we ever witnessed, in which we learned a great deal that we did not know before.

The old Masonic College with its massive walls and great Greek portico, now the nucleus around which Central College for Women was built, was the silent center of this siege. The fact that this Masonic College Greek building survived the siege, and that we now have a Central College for Women with so much promise are monuments to the heroism of a twelve-year-old boy bearing the name—Charles A. Lanthanum.

One of our batteries, on South street, at the south end of College street, was sending red-hot cannon balls into the building with such rapidity that the whole structure would have soon burst into flames had it not been for this boy with a large shovel. As fast as the balls fell blazing on the floor, the boy would shovel them, one by one, and throw them out of an open window! The last heard of this brave boy he was living in Southern California. He certainly deserves a niche in the temple of fame, among the young heroes of the Civil War. Some poetic genius among the future pupils of the college may yet enshrine his memory in a poem, something like "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck!" The "Cassabianca of the Battle of Lexington."

The "Anderson House" was a point around which, and about which, there has been much controversy and some bitterness of feeling among the veterans of both the North and the South, in which, possibly, there was blame-worthiness on both sides. The Federals were very unfortunate in selecting for a hospital a house which was such a salient center between the lines of contending forces. It was almost impossible for them not to make more or less use of it as a protection for their sharpshooters and outposts. The Confederates could hardly have been expected to long honor a hospital flag on a building from behind which the Federals were firing upon them. This building was taken and retaken a number of times by the different sides during which it is claimed that men were shot dead after they had thrown up their empty hands in unconditional surrender! Such

illustrations of barbarism were comparatively rare, even amid the horrors of such a fratricidal so-called "Civil War!" Desperate fighting was going on in the upper rooms while the basement was occupied by wounded soldiers and negroes who had fled from the farms of their owners in Northern Missouri.

Col. Tilton Davis now owns and occupies this historic old "Anderson House," which is also very interesting war museum. The Lexington Historical Society would do well to buy this property and turn it over to the custody of keeping of Central College for Women. The Federal Government could well afford to invest something to preserve the memorials of such an important battle.

The hemp bales used by the Confederates in the taking of this fortress are likely to become as famous as the Cotton Bales used by Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. When the Federals saw the Confederates dipping the bales into the river, so as to prevent them being set on fire by hot shot from the fortified heights they regarded the whole matter as a huge joke, but when they saw these same bales rolling towards their breastworks with no propelling forces visible, they concluded that the joke was alarmingly practical! This episode of the battle will go down in history as something quite unique in the annals of warfare. Andrew Jackson used cotton bales as a solid breastwork from which to fire on an approaching enemy, but General Price used hemp bales as a movable breastwork to rout an enemy strongly entrenched on high hills.

One of the most picturesque and interesting figures of this Battle of Lexington was that of Col. James A. Mulligan, who was born in Utica, N. Y., of Irish parents. He was over six feet in height and as straight as a lance. A strong, wiry, muscular frame, an open, frank, Celtic face, a dark hazel eye, as lustrous as that of an eagle, long glossy hair sprinkled with gray, a heavy dark mustache, and a nervous energetic look, indicative of dash! His gray hair was premature, for he was only thirty-two when he fought this battle, and won such world-wide fame. He was an ardent Catholic, with much of the characteristic humor of his witty race. In his account of the battle or siege, he said:

"Sunday had now arrived. Father Butler, our Chaplain, celebrated Mass upon the hill side, and all were considerably strengthened and encouraged by his words, and after the services were over we went back to the works, actively casting shot and stealing provisions from the inhabitants round about."

Of the very beginning of the fighting Col. Mulligan said:

"At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th the engagement opened with artillery. A volley of grape from the enemy was directed at a group of our officers who were outside the breastworks, which had an amusing effect. Every officer immediately sought the protection of the breastworks, and gained the inside of the lines of men. But this movement was attributed by them to the terror of their horses, not from any desire to contemplate the enemy from a less exposed position. Our men had returned the volley and a scene of the wildest confusion commenced. Each man evidently believed that he who made the most noise was doing the most shooting. Those who were not shooting at the moon were shooting above it, into the earth, or elsewhere at random, in the wildest, most reckless manner. This could not continue long with forty rounds of ammunition, and the men were ordered to cease firing, and were then arranged in ranks and instructed to fire with more precision, and carefully; and soon everything was in order and moved on as cleverly as a Yankee clock."

Mulligan would have held out even longer, had not an unauthorized subordinate officer raised the white flag. One evening, when about all his ammunition was about exhausted, and his men were almost famished for water, the firing ceased. General Price sent in a flag of truce with the following note: "Col. Mulligan, what is the matter? Why have you ceased firing?" Mulligan was out on the field when he received the note, on the back of which he hastily wrote

"We are waiting for you to surrender General!" This afforded Gen. Price a very hearty laugh, for Price had about four men to Mulligan's one.

After the surrender Col. Mulligan was exchanged, and fell mortally wounded in a battle in Northern Virginia. He knew he was mortally wounded and his men were bearing him from the field, but when he saw the lines wavering he uttered what was said to be his last words: "Lay me down, boys, and save the flag!" Few braver men ever led to any battle, and his memory is honored not only by both the North and the South, but by the civilized world. We began this letter to write of the splendid Commencement of Central College for Women, but we will have to wait until next week.—Christian Advocate. W. B. P.

LIQUID CURES ECZEMA WHERE SALVE FAILS

In regard to skin diseases medical authorities are now agreed on this: Don't imprison the disease germs in your skin by the use of greasy salves, and thus encourage them to multiply. A true cure of all eczematous diseases can be brought about only by using the healing agents in the form of a liquid. WASH THE GERMS OUT. A simple wash: A compound of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other ingredients as combined in the D. D. D. Prescription, penetrates to the disease germs and destroys it, then soothes and heals the skin as nothing else has ever done.

A 25-cent trial bottle will start the cure, and give you instant relief.

THOS. H. FISHER, Druggist, Marshall, Mo.

Save the Corn Crop

Sam Jordan, corn expert, in the employ of the Missouri State board of Agriculture, known in every Missouri corn county as a farmers' institute lecturer, has issued this statement to corn growers:

"Boys, don't give up the ship. A serious drouth threatens us. All that can be done is frequent, persistent, shallow, level cultivation. Once a week, if possible make a dust mulch. These things done may mean a crop with very little rain. Neglect it and with little rain it means sure failure."

"Missouri corn growers can put across a crop by borrowing dry farming methods. You must act, keep the cultivators going in the dust."

"After a shower a crust forms on the ground. In this crust are thousands of little cracks that are like chimneys to let the water out of the soil into the air. From a soil with reasonable moisture about 126 tons of water per acre evaporates in one week of dry, hot, windy weather. Shallow, frequent cultivation stops this."

"Get busy, keep busy, save the corn. Sit and wait for the rain and you lose."

Here is what President Worst, of the North Dakota Agricultural college says,

"If I were to come on to your farm and set 750 teams to work for a week hauling water onto a quarter section at the rate of four tons a day I would then only put on as much water as evaporates in a week when there is a good moisture content in the soil. A thorough harrowing will stop this evaporation and save that amount of water."

Marshall Gun Club Shoot

About thirty crack shooters participated in the Marshall Gun Club shoot at the fair grounds last Thursday and Friday. E. W. Brown of this city made the high amateur record. T. M. Ehler, our champion shooter of the eastern part of the county, dropped back a little. The following is the score made by the leading shooters out of 300 shots:

F. Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa	290
E. W. Brown, Marshall	284
Clair Eaton, Fayette	283
M. Shoop, Novinger	281
T. M. Ehler, Little Rock	280
F. E. Rogers, Excelsior Springs	276
Guy Cooper, Kansas City	272
Thos. Bagnell, Marshall	260
Luther Tucker, Marshall	258
Dave Pfeiffer, Mayview	252
Fred Brown, Marshall	250
A. J. Brown, Marshall	246
Vernon Green, Kansas City	233
F. Frankford, Novinger	231
G. A. Radford, Marshall	226
G. C. Jacobs, Syracuse, Mo.	2446
E. M. Page, Marshall	137
John McGrath, Sedalia	128
J. K. Dallard, Armstrong	118
N. McDaniel, Miami	192

Next shoot here.

Lexington Doing It's Part

"They're throwing dirt right and left, tearing up the roads in every direction," Glover Branch of Lexington said last night of the work that is going on in the new road building for the Lexington District. Lexington was the first district in Western Missouri that voted bonds under the new law to build macadam roads in an 8-mile district, and the commissioners are taking advantage of the favorable weather to hurry the grading. They will give the roads a few months to settle and get the new work pounded down and will be glad to lay macadam this fall.

Of the new districts created by the county court on petition of the taxpayers the Wellington District, Mr. Branch says, is the one that most probably will vote the bonds necessary to build rock roads. The Wellington District is the one between the Lexington District and Jackson County. If Jackson County will keep a promise made some years ago and build the connecting link the building of the road from Lexington through the Wellington District will make a complete rock road from Kansas City to Lexington.

The Wellington District has a large number of coal miners whose votes will be cast practically solid for the road improvements as were the votes of the Lexington miners. The farmers of Lafayette County have not reached a point where they will give the required two-thirds majority for road bonds, although Mr. Branch says it has been figured out the seven cents an acre or \$11.20 a year for each one hundred and sixty acres of land in the Lexington District will pay the interest and sinking fund on the bonds issued in that district.—Star.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness, caused by Catarrh, that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

First New Wheat

The first car of wheat of the crop of 1911 reached St. Louis yesterday and was auctioned at the Merchants' Exchange. It was shipped by O. F. Goodwin Grain Company of Charleston, Mo. The wheat graded No. 2 red and was in excellent condition, clean and free from impurities. It tested 59 lbs. to the bushel. The berries were small and slightly shrunken. It brought 91 1-4 cents a bushel, three cents above the quotation on old No. 2 red. The Hazel Milling Company of East St. Louis bought the car.

P. P. Connor acted as auctioneer. Mr. Connor has auctioned the first car of grain on 'change each year for thirty years.—Saturday's Globe Democrat.

Chautauqua News

On June 26th the first of the Redpath Chautauquas begins at West Liberty, Iowa. The next day the second opens at Cedar Rapids and each day thereafter one will begin until seven are in operation. Then one begins and one closes daily throughout the season.

Keith Vawter, the originator and manager of the great system of Chautauquas that bears his name is in Kansas City this week attending a meeting of the superintendents of the Western Chautauqua System. This department covers Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Wyoming and conducts about sixty-five chautauquas. Reports received at headquarters in Cedar Rapids indicate that never were the people so enthusiastic over a program as they are this year.

P. H. Franklin left on a six weeks' Western tour last week.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Beware Against Experiment.

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